

WORK BEGINS

Report by Citizen's Committee.

Charles B. Wilson and Architect C.B. Ripley Placed in Charge of Construction.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Committee of Citizens met yesterday afternoon at half past two o'clock in the office of the Minister of the Interior. President Dole was present. Of the committee there were present: Minister Alexander Young, Hon. L. A. Thurston, Dr. Geo. Herbert, C. B. Ripley, C. B. Wilson and James A. Kennedy.

Minister Young stated the object of the meeting was to talk over and consider points of change in the plans of buildings and that after these had been discussed it would be in order to consider the adoption of the plans as a whole. The first question to be decided upon was whether the committee should adopt the flume or sewer pipes in the construction of the waterclosets at the Detention Station. Minister Young said that Dr. Herbert did not think the flume safe, as he understood it was to be constructed. There was a sufficient amount of sewer pipe here which could be used, and this could be flumed from time to time, say half a dozen times a day. The sewer pipe would be sealed and would meet Dr. Herbert's objection to the flume.

Minister Young at this point introduced a large number of plans and specifications of the system, suggested by him, as it is at present used in the schools of the United States. The sanitation of the system he deemed perfect and it was one that had stood the tests of a nation which was critical in such matters. He believed we might adopt the regular trap water closet here, which could be made in town. There would be needed 180 seats in the proposed building at the Detention Station under the flume system; ninety would do, if the traps were used. If there were not sufficient traps in town one-half could be put in and the remainder sent for at once; these would probably arrive before the demand reached them. There were certainly a sufficient number of traps in town to start with.

Mr. Thurston thought time was an element, under the present circumstances, and that an attempt to introduce the regular trap system would cause too much delay where delay might prove dangerous in the extreme. Dr. Herbert thought there might be a combination of the two methods of flume and trap which would prove rapid and effective.

Mr. Thurston held the flume to be most practical under the necessities of the occasion because it could be put in at once and results could be reached. Architect Ripley here went into an explanation of the construction of the closets and traps as shown under the flume system, and the question of "closing up or sealing" flumes and closets was discussed.

Minister Young presented an outline drawing of a cheap watercloset of either sheet lead or galvanized iron, with flushing pipes, which could be readily constructed here.

President Dole suggested that, as he understood the matter, this was supposed to be a temporary affair and he did not see, if so, why the necessary expense of permanent closets should be added. He thought that if there was plenty of water, which he understood there was, he certainly agreed with Mr. Thurston that the flume could be used. This of course would demand a continuous supply of salt water for flushing.

Mr. Thurston said he thought that something permanent should be made. He insisted the cholera time and stated that we would not always have the quarantine at disposal as at that time. The present case was one where the quarantine for immigrants could not be used. If it was necessary, and he thought it was, temporary arrangements could be made, but a permanent plant should also be provided as we were liable to have other epidemics hereafter owing to our geographical situation.

A motion by Mr. Thurston was made that the plans and location of the buildings submitted by Mr. Ripley be approved by the committee, subject to any changes that may be hereafter determined upon.

Mr. Bolte thought the buildings might be constructed more cheaply, but the opinion of the other members was that the buildings should be both comfortable and roomy. By making according to the plans submitted they can, necessary, be furnished so as to accommodate twice the number now provided for and good sanitation still be preserved. Mr. Ripley made a rough estimate, at the request of Minister Young, that the proposed buildings would not cost less than \$500 each. The buildings are to be placed in three rows. The first to hold about 1,700 persons and the other two about 1,300, making total accommodations for some 3,000 persons. Mr. Ripley also explained the system of ventilation.

Mr. J. A. Kennedy said it would be a pity to force the better class of the people who were to go there into rough sheds as had been proposed. He agreed with Minister Young that they should be given at least as good houses as on the average plantation.

Minister Young stated that the question was whether the plans should be adopted or cheaper plans submitted. He then put Mr. Thurston's motion to accept the plans, which was carried.

Considerable discussion was held over the present needs of construction at the station and it was determined that room should be provided for 500 immediately and for 2,000 as soon thereafter as the contractors could finish the work. In accordance therewith Mr. Thurston moved, and it was carried, that it be recommended to the board of Health that the committee be allowed to provide for 2,000 people.

Mr. Thurston was appointed a committee of one to confer with the Board of Health through President Cooper.

Mr. James A. Kennedy reported on pumps, engines and pipes that he had secured the removal of an engine and pipes, but has not yet found out about the late tanks which were to accompany the plans. He also stated that the necessary seven-inch pipe was short in the market but with the use of elbows with it the work could be done.

Considerable discussion followed as to the size and power of the pump and engine that resulted in a motion by Mr. Thurston, which carried, that Mr. Kennedy be authorized to purchase at once a seven-inch gasoline pump and engine, with the necessary pipe, and to have them put in without delay; also to provide six 10,000 gallon tanks to be constructed in one, with one reserved for fresh water.

Mr. Thurston reported that Chas. B. Wilson has consented to act as superintendent. Mr. Wilson will have fifty men begin clearing up the ground this morning so that work of building can be gone ahead with immediately. The ground plans for the station have already been staked out and everything will be in readiness by the time the contractors reach the ground.

Minister Young reported that the Road Supervisor had received orders to carry out the work of putting the road in order and thereafter to be under Mr. Thurston's orders for building any further roads needed. He would go out with a surveyor today and have the boundary lines run. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Andrew Brown of the Water Works Department to run a line of pipe today to the top of the lot and make the necessary connections.

Architect Ripley reported that he has secured a sufficient number of contractors who are pledged to begin work as soon as the material is delivered and finish it without interruption.

On motion of Mr. Thurston Architect Ripley was given full charge of the construction of all the buildings ordered and the delivery of material.

The meeting adjourned at a quarter before four o'clock.

A FULL PORT

Merchants Discuss Way To Relieve It.

The Powers of the Collector General to Clear Wharves--Subject of a Resolution.

A meeting of the shipping element in the Chamber of Commerce was held at the rooms of that body yesterday afternoon in pursuance of a call the nature of which is indicated in this preamble: "We, the undersigned, members of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, realizing the shipping interests of Honolulu, realizing the congested condition of the harbor and wharves of this city, deem it advisable that the Collector General be authorized to adopt strict methods governing the clearing of the wharves of cargo, as it is landed from the various vessels, and granting to each vessel an allotted time for discharging at any wharf, believing that if such regulations are adopted the quick discharge and dispatch of vessels will be greatly facilitated."

An interesting discussion, in which nearly all those present took part, followed. It was suggested that no precise time-limit could be fixed for all vessels discharging owing to the difference in the character of their cargoes. It had become desirable to work night and day but owing to the absence of electric lights, night work on wharves is not always possible in good weather. To order half-emptied vessels away that had overstayed their limit would put them, for the time being, out of the list of ships available for sugar exports. It was thought that power to clear the wharves promptly, if conferred upon the Collector General, would help matters, though some one suggested that as the wharves are very narrow only a few drays can operate on them at a time. The Collector General suggested that the inextricable piling of the freight was in the way of speedy clearance and proposed that goods taken on of ships be docked according to marks and numbers. Finally after much pulling and hauling, the following resolutions were adopted, Hon. J. B. Atherton moving them:

Sec. 1. That the Collector General enforce the taking away of all cargo on the wharf as soon as discharged, and, if not removed by the consignee within twenty-four hours after the same is landed from the vessel, then the Collector General shall have the power to remove such freight either to the custom warehouse or to such other place as may be designated by the consignee (either to be at the option of the Collector General); the cost of such handling and carting to be at the expense of the consignee of such goods.

Sec. 2. That the Collector General limit the time in which each vessel can lie at a wharf to discharge, and, if the vessel is not discharged within such time, then the Collector General shall have the power to remove such vessel from the wharf.

It had been the intention to fix the legal time for vessels to discharge but the idea was given up on the ground of impracticability.

Children's Worst Foe

Children show symptoms of disease quicker than grown people, and are accordingly easy to treat for all troubles. The worst foes of children are worms, but their presence can be readily detected and speedily removed. When a child becomes restless in sleep, picks at its nose, grinds its teeth, has an irregular appetite, is nervously irritable, and has bad breath, it is a victim of worms. There is just one way to treat worms—that is to kill them. Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the one medicine that will kill them. Don't waste time on any other treatment, and don't waste money on any other medicine, for Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the safest, surest, promptest and most permanent relief from worms. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

A NEW MARKET

To Be Located in the Waverley Block.

New Methods and Many Improvements to be Introduced Here by the Company.

The new meat company which has been mentioned before is now getting ready for business in the Waverley block and expect to open as soon as they can secure possession and make the proper alterations and improvements, which will be necessary for a first-class metropolitan meat market. It is the intention of the company to have none but the best of butchers, thoroughly schooled in their calling, who will take a pride in giving customers just what they order; this point will be insisted upon. The delivery will be thoroughly systematized and carried out in such a manner that no patron within the city's limits will have to wait breakfast for the arrival of an order.

Special attention will be given to the care and storage of meats after killing, so that they will come to the table in the finest condition for eating; and a feature of the new company will be in providing delicacies to the general public. The importations will be most carefully looked after, both meats and poultry, and will invariably be delivered in the best condition and only so. It is the intention of the company to so arrange their business that the housewife who only buys 10 cents worth of an article will receive the same care and attention as the customer who purchases a bill of a hundred dollars.

"Yes," said Mr. Edgar Halstad, the president of the new market company, "we have taken a ten years' lease of the entire Waverley block, and intend to open as fine a market as there is anywhere this side of New York. As soon as H. May & Co. move out we shall start to fix up, and remodel the building. We shall make a careful study of everything wanted, and intend to place before the public all modern improvements in the market line that is now enjoyed by larger cities, and which we are sure the Honolulu people will appreciate."

"The business done here in the provision line is immense, and there is no doubt that we shall do our share. People must eat, and we intend to give them a place where they can select their food. We shall carry everything in fresh, smoked, pickled, preserved and packed meats, fish, poultry, game and all lines of fruits and produce; in fact, everything usually kept in Eastern markets. Everything will be in departments, and you can order or select anything you fancy."

WORK PAUSES

Nothing Being Done on the Sewer Outlet.

All work on the outfall of the Kakaako sewer, the contract for which is in the hands of Wilson & Whitehouse, is stopped on account of the Chinese and Japanese laborers being within the quarantined portion of the city. It is the intention of the contractors to resume work as soon as possible. Already 1,200 feet of the outfall has been laid, all consisting of 24-inch ironstone pipe. The contract calls for 3,800 feet of pipe-line, the first 500 feet connecting with the reservoir at Kakaako being of ironstone pipe and the remaining 3,300 feet leading out beyond the reef being of 24-inch steel. The work will be solid, and furnish a fine means of riding the city of its sewage.

Vincent & Beiser, who are constructing the land portion of the system, are fortunate in having their men outside of the quarantined district, and are pushing ahead as fast as possible. They have about one and a half miles yet to lay, of the total of about fifteen miles, all the unfinished work consisting of the main sewer on Queen and River streets and the Beach road. Contractor Beiser represents the firm here, but has been away from his interests on the Coast so long that he is desirous of returning to San Francisco. His partner, Mr. Vincent, was to have sailed from San Francisco on the steamer Mariposa, now about due, but advice received state that he will not arrive until the middle of the month. Mr. Beiser may return to Honolulu at some future time.

HE ONLY REPEATS WHAT HAS BEEN SAID AROUND THE GLOBE.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every State in the Union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventive and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cough remedy, but that it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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It will be to your advantage to inspect our stock before buying elsewhere.

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Will be used very freely for the next six or eight months so we wish again to call the attention of all Mill men and users of machinery to our TROPIC LUBRICATING OILS. For years this brand has been used on these Islands and each season the demand has increased so that this year we have had to build a special oil warehouse at Kakaako to hold the hundreds of barrels of oil we have to carry in stock. Tropic Cylinder, Engine, Machine, Dynamo and Car-box oils are the ones you want if you want everything to run smoothly.

Benton Boiler Compound

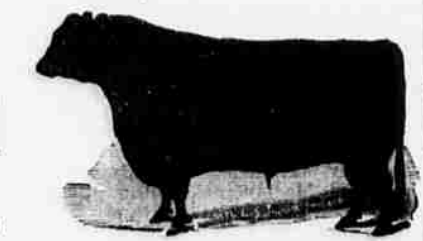
This compound is entirely vegetable contains no oil or acid, it being a natural preservative for iron or steel. It rots the scale in the boiler and gradually cleans same. After the boiler becomes clean, the compound, if used according to directions, will keep the scale forming properties of the water in the form of solution or pendent, and the boiler can be kept clean, and the scale forming properties of said water can be blown out in the form of mud. It is a great saver of fuel as it will clean and keep clean any boiler. Let us send you a barrel on trial, no pay if not satisfactory. Packings, waste, compounds, engineers' tools and supplies of all kinds, at

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Spend Your Money
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You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

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